

**NOVEMBER 1972**

**TWELFTH YEAR — No. 140**

# **international review of the red cross**



**INTER ARMA CARITAS**

PROPERTY OF U.S. ARMY  
THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S SCHOOL  
LIBRARY

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
FOUNDED IN 1863

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

MARCEL A. NAVILLE, *President* (member since 1967)

JEAN PICTET, Doctor of Laws, Chairman of the Legal Commission, *Vice-President* (1967)

HARALD HUBER, Doctor of Laws, Federal Court Judge, *Vice-President* (1969)

PAUL RUEGGER, Ambassador, President of the ICRC from 1948 to 1955 (1948)

GUILLAUME BORDIER, Certificated Engineer E.P.F., M.B.A. Harvard, Banker (1955)

HANS BACHMANN, Doctor of Laws, Winterthur Stadtrat (1958)

JACQUES FREYMOND, Doctor of Literature, Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Professor at the University of Geneva (1959)

DIETRICH SCHINDLER, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the University of Zurich (1961)

MARJORIE DUVILLARD, Nurse (1961)

MAX PETITPIERRE, Doctor of Laws, former President of the Swiss Confederation (1961)

ADOLPHE GRAEDEL, member of the Swiss National Council from 1951 to 1963, former Secretary-General of the International Metal Workers Federation (1965)

DENISE BINDSCHEDLER-ROBERT, Doctor of Laws, Professor at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (1967)

JACQUES F. DE ROUGEMONT, Doctor of Medicine (1967)

ROGER GALLOPIN, Doctor of Laws, former Director-General (1967)

WALDEMAR JUCKER, Doctor of Laws, Secretary, Union syndicale suisse (1967)

VICTOR H. UMBRICH, Doctor of Laws, Managing Director (1970) *on special leave*

PIERRE MICHELI (1971)

*Honorary members:* Mr. JACQUES CHENEVIÈRE, *Honorary Vice-President*;  
Miss LUCIE ODIER, *Honorary Vice-President*; Messrs. CARL J. BURCKHARDT,  
PAUL CARRY, Mrs. MARGUERITE GAUTIER-VAN BERCHEM,  
Messrs. SAMUEL A. GONARD, ÉDOUARD de HALLER, PAUL LOGOZ,  
RODOLFO OLGATI, FRÉDÉRIC SIORDET, ALFREDO VANNOTTI,  
ADOLF VISCHER.

*Directorate:* Mr. JEAN-LOUIS LE FORT, Secretary-General.  
Mr. CLAUDE PILLOUD, Director, Department of Principles and Law.  
Mr. JEAN-PIERRE MAUNOIR, Assistant Director, Director of Operations  
*ad interim.*

---

# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

NOVEMBER 1972 – No. 140

## CONTENTS

### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

<b>Paul Weis : Human Rights and Refugees (II) . . .</b>	<b>597</b>
<b>K. Petrov and D. Venov : Mountain Rescue Operations and Life-Saving at Sea in Bulgaria . .</b>	<b>607</b>

---

#### *External Activities :*

ICRC President in the German Democratic Republic - Asian sub-continent - Khmer Republic - Laos - Republic of Vietnam - Delegate-General on mission in Africa - Uganda - Middle East - Dominican Republic - Paraguay - Uruguay . . . . .	615
---	-----

\*

ICRC Inaugurates a New Travelling Exhibition . .	626
Development of the ICRC Radio Station . . . . .	627
Relief Section Activities . . . . .	629

### IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

---

League of Red Cross Societies . . . . .	631
Does the World Still Need Us ? . . . . .	635
France . . . . .	637
Kenya . . . . .	638

### MISCELLANEOUS

---

Sixth International Seminar for Young Army Doctors . . . . .	639
International Conference on Social Welfare . . . .	641
Teamwork for World Health . . . . .	643

### BOOKS AND REVIEWS

---

. . . . .	649
-----------	-----

---

**FRENCH EDITION  
OF THE REVIEW**

The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue Internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS  
TO THE REVIEW**

**SPANISH**

Frédéric de Mulinen : Señalamiento e identificación del personal y material sanitarios.

**GERMAN**

Sachiko Hashimoto : Das Rote Kreuz und die Jugend-erziehung - Funkdienst des IKRK - Das Soldatenhandbuch - Der Präsident des IKRK in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.

**INTERNATIONAL  
REVIEW OF  
THE RED CROSS**

*The International Review is published each month by the International Committee of the Red Cross*

7, avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Postal Cheque No. 12 1767

Annual subscription: Sw. Fr. 30.— (\$8)  
Single copies Sw. Fr. 3.— (\$0.80)

Editor: J.-G. LOSSIER

---

The International Committee of the Red Cross assumes responsibility only for material over its own signature.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND REFUGEES \*

by Paul Weis

### II

#### IV. The Convention relating to the Status of Refugees

The 1951 Convention contains other important provisions relating to expulsion, even to a third country, not to a country where the person would be subject to persecution. In the case of refugees lawfully staying in the territory, expulsion shall only be resorted to for reasons of public order or national security.

“ 2. The expulsion of such a refugee shall be only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with due process of law. Except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, the refugee shall be allowed to clear himself, and to appeal to and be represented for the purpose before the competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority.”

“ 3. The Contracting States shall allow such a refugee a reasonable period within which to seek legal admission into another country. The Contracting States reserve the right to apply during that period such internal measures as they deem necessary.” (Art. 32).

The Convention also provides for the issuance of identity and travel documents to refugees and such travel documents must contain a return clause—the right of the holder to return to the issuing country. This so-called “ Convention Travel Document ”, which is in passport form with a United Nations-blue cover, has largely superseded the Nansen Passport.

---

\* The first part of this article appeared in the previous issue of *International Review*.

As to the rights of refugees, the Convention establishes three standards: national treatment, i.e. treatment as is accorded to nationals of the country in which the refugee finds himself; most favoured nation treatment, and treatment as favourable as possible and in any event not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally in the same circumstances. The third standard means therefore general aliens treatment with a recommendation for more favourable treatment. *National* treatment is provided for as regards the freedom of refugees to practise religion and the religious education of their children; access to Courts; protection of industrial property; rights in literary, artistic and scientific works (copyright); wage-earning employment after the refugee has resided for three years in the country; primary education; public relief and assistance; labour legislation and social security. *Most favoured nation treatment* is provided for regarding the right of association in non-political and non-profit-making associations and trade unions, and regarding wage-earning employment for refugees who have not yet been for three years in the country. *Treatment as favourable as possible and in any event not less favourable than that accorded to aliens generally* in the same circumstances is to be granted as to rights concerning movable and immovable property; self-employment in agriculture, commerce, industry and handicrafts; exercise of the liberal professions; housing; rationing; secondary and higher education, recognition of foreign diplomas and the award of scholarships.

The treatment provided for refugees is thus defined in a relative manner, in relation to the treatment accorded to nationals or aliens in the country concerned. All action for the protection of human rights in general is therefore also of importance for refugees.

#### **V. The Protection Activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

The Statute of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is an Annex to Resolution 428 (V) of the General Assembly of 14 December 1950. The resolution itself asks Governments to co-operate with the High Commissioner in the exercise of his

functions. His main functions are to provide, under the auspices of the United Nations, international protection for refugees falling within the scope of the Statute, and to assist Governments and, with the approval of Governments, private organizations, in seeking permanent solutions to the problem of refugees by their integration in the country of asylum, their voluntary repatriation or their resettlement in other countries.

As regards protection, the Statute enumerates certain tasks specifically (Sec. 8). Thus, it provides that protection shall be accorded to refugees by "promoting the conclusion and ratification of international conventions for the protection of refugees, supervising their application and proposing amendments thereto". This task of supervision of conventions for the protection of refugees by an international body has become a contractual obligation under the Refugee Convention for States Parties thereto. In addition, the High Commissioner has the task of promoting the conclusion of conventions and proposing amendments.

An example is the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 31 January 1967 established under Resolution 2198 (XXI) of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The definition of "refugee" in the Convention is more limited than that in the Statute which has been mentioned before, in that it limits refugee status for the purpose of the Convention to persons who became refugees as a result of events before 1 January 1951, the date when the High Commissioner's Office was established. Thus persons who became refugees as a result of later events (particularly the great number in Africa who became refugees after 1951) are excluded. The Final Act of the Conference which adopted the Convention does contain a recommendation that its provisions should be applied beyond its contractual scope, but this is a mere recommendation. The High Commissioner's Office took, therefore, the initiative for the establishment of a Protocol under which States undertake to apply the substantive provisions of the Convention as if the dateline of 1 January 1951 were omitted. It is an independent Protocol, open to accession not only to States Parties to the Convention but also to

other States. It came into force on 4 October 1967 when the sixth instrument of accession, that of Sweden, was deposited with the Secretary-General, six being the quorum for the entry into force of the Protocol.

As to the tasks involved in the international protection of refugees, the Statute mentions further "Promoting through special agreements with Governments the execution of any measures calculated to improve the situation of refugees and to reduce the number requiring protection".

This is most important in the practical work of the Office. Under the supervisory function specified in the Convention, representatives of the Office take part to a varying degree in the procedure for the determination of refugee status for the purposes of the Convention and also for the purpose of municipal law. To an increasing degree States parties to the Convention take the definition of the Convention also as a yardstick for the granting of asylum itself, and the recognition of refugee status according to the Convention thus gains even more in importance, as it gives the person concerned the right to asylum.

In one country, Belgium, the High Commissioner's Representative has been delegated to determine refugee status for the purposes of the Convention and of Belgian law. In other countries, too, the Office plays a role in the procedure for the recognition of refugee status. In France, for instance, where this task is performed by a special office, the *Office Français de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (OFPRA), the High Commissioner's Representative participates in the meetings of the Board of this Office and is a member of the three-member Appeals Board, the *Commission de Recours*, presided over by a member of the *Conseil d'Etat*, to which appeals against the decisions of OFPRA may be lodged; in Italy, the function of determining refugee status is assumed by an Eligibility Commission—the term "eligibility" has become accepted for this determination of refugee status—consisting of representatives of the Italian Government and of representatives of the High Commissioner's Office.

As regards measures to reduce the number of refugees requiring



protection, the Office seeks to facilitate the acquisition of nationality by refugees by naturalization or similar measures. A number of countries have, in fact—and there is also a recommendation to this effect in the 1951 Convention—enacted legislation shortening the period of residence for naturalization in the case of refugees, or enabling refugees to acquire nationality by option, or administrative measures such as reduction of fees, thus facilitating the naturalization of refugees.

The Statute then mentions that the protection task shall be exercised by “ assisting governmental and private efforts to promote voluntary repatriation or assimilation within new national communities ”. In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Office considers it one of its primary tasks to promote the voluntary repatriation of refugees. In the legal field this is done by trying to overcome any difficulties in the way of repatriation, such as obtaining travel documents, transit and entry visas. The High Commissioner has, moreover, under his second function of “ seeking permanent solutions ” to the refugee problem, a material assistance programme for refugees, based on voluntary contributions by Governments and non-governmental sources, enabling him to assist refugees in integration, repatriation or resettlement, and from projects under this programme he can defray the transportation costs for voluntary repatriation where these expenses cannot be covered from any other source. Within this programme of material assistance there exists also a small legal assistance programme which enables the Office to assist non-governmental organizations for aid to refugees to give legal advice and assistance to refugees or to allow indigent refugees to retain lawyers in legal proceedings. Considering that international diplomatic protection may, under general international law, only be resorted to after the exhaustion of local remedies, it is essential that such local remedies should be available to all whether or not they have the means to defray the expenses involved. In this sense the programme for gratuitous legal assistance to refugees is an essential supplement to the efforts of the international agency for the protection of refugees and for the safeguarding of their human rights.

In the exercise of its protection function the High Commissioner's Office also seeks to promote the reunion of refugee families, the members of which have become separated.

The Statute mentions, further, among the tasks of protection, "Promoting the admission of refugees, not excluding those in the most destitute categories, to the territories of States". In the exercise of this task the High Commissioner's Office facilitates the resettlement of refugees by seeking to induce Governments to relax their immigration criteria in the case of refugees, and in particular in the case of physically and socially handicapped refugees. Thus, for instance, the Immigration and Nationality Act of the United States contains special provisions facilitating the admission of refugees and authorizes the Attorney General to admit refugees under parole.

Then, and that is most important, the High Commissioner shall exercise protection by "keeping in close touch with the Governments and intergovernmental organizations concerned". The High Commissioner has Branch Offices and Correspondents in more than forty countries, some of whom are also accredited to the Governments of neighbouring States. They keep in touch with the Governments and also with the refugees themselves and with voluntary organizations working for refugees.

Thus, the High Commissioner seeks to improve the status of refugees and to safeguard their rights, not only on the international level by promoting the conclusion of conventions or the incorporation of special provisions relating to refugees in international legal instruments and by supervising their application, but also on the national level by promoting legislation or administrative measures in favour of refugees. For example, in the field of aliens legislation there had in the past hardly ever been a reference to refugees, since refugee status as a special legal status was unknown. Recently aliens legislation has been enacted in the Netherlands<sup>18</sup> and the Federal Republic of Germany<sup>19</sup> which contains special safeguards and legal remedies regarding the rights of refugees, in particular against their

---

<sup>18</sup> *Staatsblad* 1965 No. 40.

<sup>19</sup> *Bundesgesetzblatt* 1965 I, p. 353.

expulsion, in view of the extreme seriousness which measures such as non-admission and expulsion constitute in their case.

The Statute provides that protection shall be exercised by "establishing contact in such manner as the High Commissioner may think best with private organizations dealing with refugee questions" and by "facilitating the co-ordination of the efforts of private organizations concerned with the welfare of refugees". The High Commissioner closely co-operates with such non-governmental organizations not only in the exercise of his protection function but particularly in the exercise of his function of seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees.

Under the High Commissioner's material assistance programme, the implementation of projects for material assistance to refugees is often entrusted to voluntary agencies such as the League of Red Cross Societies, the High Commissioner's Office being non-operational.

The Statute provides that "The work of the High Commissioner shall be of an entirely non-political character; it shall be humanitarian and social and shall relate, as a rule, to groups and categories of refugees". Emphasis must be placed on the words "as a rule" because it is inevitable that the High Commissioner's Office in the exercise of its functions has also to deal with individual cases. If an individual case raises a protection problem or a problem of a general nature, the Office takes it up with the Government of the country concerned, and it has been one of the most heartening experiences in the course of the present writer's work in the High Commissioner's Office that such intercessions have never been objected to by Governments on the ground that the Office has no competence to intervene. The High Commissioner has no possibility of enforcement, he has only a persuasive and moral authority of influencing Governments. But the question of *locus standi* has never been raised.

## **VI. The Protection of Refugees and the International Protection of Human Rights**

The existence of refugee problems is the very result of the fact that human rights are not yet observed everywhere and that the efforts for the international protection of human rights have so far met only with limited success.

In view of this situation, the international community has created international agencies to provide a substitute for the national protection which those fleeing from persecution or fear of persecution, the refugees, are lacking, and has established multi-lateral treaties providing for basic minimum standards for the treatment of refugees. While the status of refugees in customary international law is most precarious, it has, by treaties and the creation of international safeguards for their observance, been integrated rather closely into international law. This may be due to the recognition that a problem which follows from the conception of international law as a law between sovereign States but which is international in scope and character, can only be solved by international co-operation, by the methods of international law.

In the field of the general international protection and safeguarding of human rights, progress on the universal level has been slow. The difficulties which arose regarding the so-called implementation measures during the preparation of the Covenants on Human Rights are well-known. The Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>20</sup> which is essentially promotional in character, merely provides for a reporting procedure. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights<sup>21</sup> provides for the establishment of a Human Rights Committee of eighteen members to which States Parties shall submit reports. In case of disputes between States regarding the observance of their obligations under the Covenant, the Committee shall seek a friendly solution on the basis of respect for the human rights recognized in the Covenant.

---

<sup>20</sup> U.N. doc. A/Conf. 32/4 p. 3.

<sup>21</sup> U.N. doc. A/Conf. 32/4 p. 8.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination <sup>22</sup> goes somewhat further in that a dispute which cannot be amicably solved by the eighteen-member Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination may be referred to a Conciliation Commission of five members which, in the absence of an amicable settlement of the dispute, may transmit its report and recommendations and the declarations of the Parties concerned to the other States Parties to the Covenant.

On the other hand, a proposal for the establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has been recommended for adoption by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. Such a body would be complementary to the contractual implementation procedures provided for under the human rights treaties. Although the Commissioner's terms of reference would be rather modest and would, in particular, not authorize him to examine individual complaints but solely to bring them to the attention of the Government of the State concerned, the proposal has made little progress in the General Assembly; a number of States oppose it strongly, mainly on the ground that the activities of the High Commissioner may constitute interference in the domestic jurisdiction of States.

The greatest difficulty arose about the so-called question of individual petition, namely whether individuals should be entitled to have complaints about violations of their human rights by States examined by an international forum. The Covenant on Civil and Political Rights has been supplemented by an Optional Protocol <sup>23</sup> providing for a right of individual petition in relation to States which accept the Protocol. The consideration of individual petitions under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination also depends on an optional declaration of the State Party against which the complaint is made. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination shall only be competent to

---

<sup>22</sup> U.N. doc. A/Conf. 32/4 p. 23.

<sup>23</sup> U.N. doc. A/Conf. 32/4 p. 16.

examine individual petitions when at least ten States Parties have made the optional declaration.

On the whole, however, the measures and proposed measures for the safeguarding of human rights on the universal plane are modest and do not mention the right of supervising the application of the provisions of the treaties by an international body.

It is against this background that the fact has to be seen that for a period of 50 years the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of refugees has been entrusted to international agencies and that States have freely accepted the supervision by an international agency of their treaty obligations regarding refugees. Raestad, the Norwegian jurist, once said: "the study of an abnormal state of affairs may give us a better idea of the normal state, and the study of the status of stateless persons and refugees consequently gives us a more profound understanding of important aspects of international law".<sup>24</sup>

This brief description of legal developments in the field of refugees has been meant in this sense. The evolution in the special field of the protection of the human rights of refugees may be of interest for the general problem of the protection of human rights and the question of the position of the individual in international law.

**Paul WEIS**

Dr. jur., Ph. D.

Former Director of the Legal Division of the  
Office of the United Nations High Commis-  
sioner for Refugees

---

<sup>24</sup> Cf. *Nordisk Tidsskrift for International Ret* vol. 5 (1934) p. 179 (in Norwegian), vol. 6 (1935) p. 59 (in French).

# Mountain Rescue Operations and Life-Saving at Sea in Bulgaria

by K. Petrov and D. Venov

*The Bulgarian Red Cross is pursuing its good work in all kinds of different fields, testifying to its lively interest in humanitarian questions. Thus, as an example, nearly all the blood collected for medical purposes is given free by the donors, thanks to the co-operation of the medical establishments and the main organizations of the Red Cross whose workers are performing, in addition, particularly useful work in schools and universities. In every class, a Red Cross group imparts the rudiments of hygiene, gives the pupils instruction in some form of medical knowledge and is always at hand to administer first aid. Internationally, too, great endeavours are being made, by bringing aid to the victims of war and natural disasters, to put into practice the principle of solidarity in the midst of suffering which binds National Societies together.*

*But there is one activity where the Red Cross in Bulgaria has always played, and increasingly plays, a leading role, and that is in mountain rescue work and in life-saving at sea.*

*In many countries, aquatic sports, mountaineering and mountain sports are rapidly becoming increasingly popular and are the cause of a growing number of accidents. For the Red Cross, this has meant that an extensive field of action has been laid open. Already in 1932, International Review had published an article on "The Red Cross at the service of winter sports", in which were to be found news and illustrations concerning the Bavarian mountain rescue service of the*

*Red Cross. Since then, other accounts have been printed in International Review of Red Cross activities in these new sectors. The Bulgarian Red Cross is one of the National Societies that performs these tasks most efficiently, as may be seen on reading the article which we publish below and for which we extend to its authors our thanks. [Ed.]*

For many years, the rescue and life-saving services operating in mountains and on water have been organized by the Bulgarian Red Cross, under the leadership of its Central Committee. These activities, which are of great utility, are familiar to all who benefit from them in Bulgaria and are much appreciated, and they strengthen still more the authority of the Red Cross as a humanitarian organization.

#### **Mountain rescue service <sup>1</sup>**

The increase in the number of people who go climbing and skiing in the mountains of Bulgaria has given rise to problems concerning their safety. That was why the Mountain Rescue Service was created in 1933. At first, it acted as an independent service, but, from June 1950, it was incorporated into the Red Cross as one of its special health units, constituted on a broad social base, to go to the rescue of victims of mountain accidents and to take measures to prevent such accidents occurring.

The Mountain Rescue Supervision Service is based entirely on the principle of volunteer work. Members of rescue teams are volunteers and may consist of workmen, engineers, doctors, and so forth, most of whom have reached a high professional standard. Their number is more than a thousand, and from the sporting angle, they are among the most vigorous apostles of skiing, mountaineering and tourism. After having obtained a first-class sports certificate and the rank of sports instructor, they undergo a training course and have several years' practical experience.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*



Further, all caretakers and wardens of mountain huts are trained in mountain rescue work. They are grouped into 34 detachments, whose mission is to keep a watch at specified points where rescue operations may have to be put into action, in case of accident.

Statistics for 1971 give an indication of the mountain activities carried out in Bulgaria: rescue workers did 7,369 days of voluntary service, going on duty in the mountains during their holidays. They carried to hospital 414 persons seriously hurt in accidents and saved the lives of 94 others.

The basic work of the Mountain Rescue Supervision Service consists in an extensive information campaign throughout the country on the causes of mountain accidents, the various ways these can be avoided and how first aid is to be administered in case of need. The campaign is conducted through radio, television, newspapers and periodicals. The Service issues twice weekly a bulletin on snow conditions in the mountains, practical advice relating to possible dangers and how to avoid them, and warnings about the risk of avalanches.

Public instruction concerning mountain accidents is given by the Bulgarian Red Cross and the Bulgarian Union for Tourism which organize courses and lectures for tourists and climbers, which are attended by over 50,000 people. People living and working up in the mountains are given more intensive instruction, and the most proficient go to swell the ranks of the Rescue Service. Every year, inspections are carried out of all huts and places where mountain excursions are made.

The Service's base depots and first-aid posts are stocked with rescue equipment, medical stores and radio sets. They are to be found in the most popular mountain resorts, where the majority of people go for their holidays. A high standard is required for rescue workers, who have to undergo extensive and systematic training. Every year regional and national courses are held to train rescue workers and improve their abilities, and every two years nationwide competitions in mountain rescue work in winter have attracted in recent years international competitors. Competitions include the

performance of medical duties and complicated rescue operations and are a means of assessing the level of preparedness of rescue workers, who are thus stimulated to improve their standard.

Through the dedicated work of its Mountain Rescue Supervision Service, and its deeply humanitarian nature, the Bulgarian Red Cross is ready to go to the assistance of all those who may find themselves to be in difficulties, at any moment and in all situations. The work of the rescue detachments is highly appreciated by all sections of the population, who extend to it their gratitude and support.

### **Life-saving service at sea <sup>1</sup>**

Conditions in Bulgaria are excellent for the development of all water sports: there are well-equipped beaches and seaside resorts, hundreds of natural and man-made lakes, swimming pools and sailing facilities. The extensive expansion in domestic and international tourism and the construction of water development projects in recent years have made it necessary to seek a solution for safety problems, as much for the local population as for foreign visitors, who flock to beaches and holiday resorts in the summer.

In 1964, prompted by the Bulgarian Red Cross, a unified Life-Saving Service covering the whole country was set up, and two main tasks were allotted to it:

- (1) to take precautionary measures with the purpose of safeguarding the population from accidents that might occur on water;
- (2) to carry out immediately rescue operations, when such accidents do occur, by setting up a wide network of sea rescue stations and first-aid posts.

With the aim of organizing and performing most efficiently the activities for the execution of those two basic tasks, a Central Life-Saving Commission was formed within the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Red Cross, and the country's best swimmers,

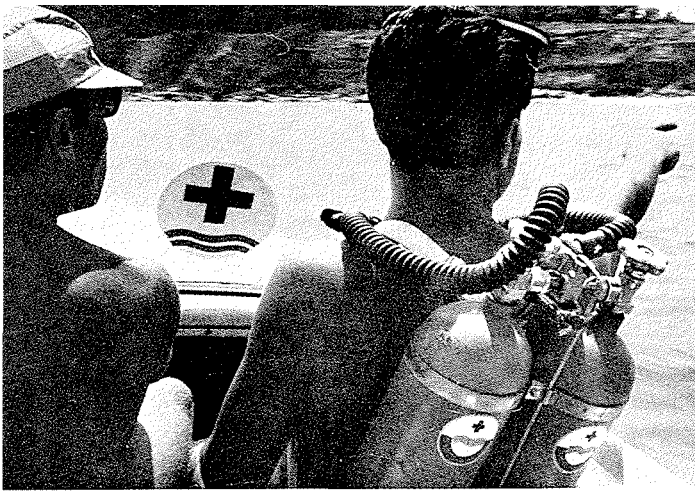
---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

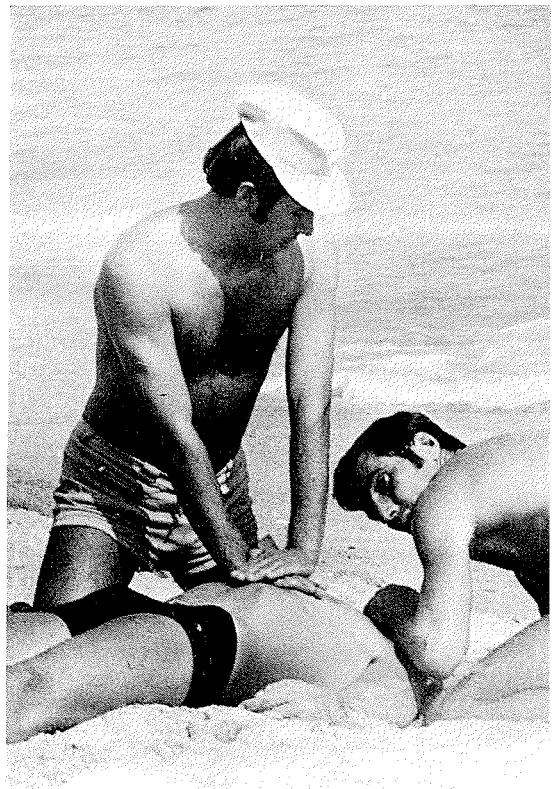
## Bulgarian Red Cross



A mountain rescue team.



Bulgarian Red Cross life-saving service.



together with representatives of the ministries and institutions concerned, were invited to become members of the Commission. In other parts of the country, the Bulgarian Red Cross set up further Commissions, and it is through these that it was possible to ensure in the field of life-saving operations on water the participation and co-ordination of State organs and social institutions.

Based in this manner on the social state principle, the Life-Saving Service draws its inspiration from the fruitful social traditions of the Bulgarian Red Cross and its methods of work.

The Service's precautionary measures comprise numerous duties: instructing the population, by giving them special courses on the rudiments of water rescue work and on the dangers that might occur when bathing and swimming; showing how to administer first aid to rescued persons; teaching them how to swim. Through radio, television, the press and other mass media, precautionary measures are analysed, descriptions of the accidents that have occurred are related and publicity given to individual acts of bravery performed in rescuing drowning persons.

This preventive action is strengthened, too, by a special State decree imposing upon owners of various bathing establishments and of natural and man-made expanses of water where there may be a risk of accidents the obligation to take the required safety measures by providing for special equipment and trained life-saving personnel to be available on the spot. In this way, by a process of decentralization, over 1,200 rescue stations and posts, manned by more than 10,000 life-savers trained by the Bulgarian Red Cross, operate during the entire holiday season, and, in some places, the whole year round. From 1973, senior life-saving members will be trained at the special Life-Saving Training School set up at Sozopol on the Black Sea Coast. It will contain 100 beds, a covered swimming pool and tower for frogmen, a training ship and all needful equipment for trainees to get still more advanced instruction.

The volunteer members constitute the backbone of the Life-Saving Service. In their free time after work, they watch the expanses of water close to the populated areas where they live, and during their holidays, many work together, the whole day long, in manning

the life-saving stations strung along the coast of the Black Sea where the demand for senior life-saving members continues to grow.

In order that there should be competent medical assistance available as near as possible to those spots where bathing fatalities are liable to occur, a plan has been devised comprising four different steps to be taken. Alarm systems coupled with swift means of transport bring a qualified anaesthaesiologist to the scene of the accident three or four minutes after the call for help is given.

A special programme has been drawn up to ensure that life-savers are always up to the mark and to help them improve their efficiency in artificial respiration, and the majority start training before the season gets under way. In 1970, the national Bulgarian team obtained first place in the World Life-Saving Championships organized by the International Life-Saving Federation. Here, of course, sports do not constitute an end in themselves but are an incentive towards improving training facilities for life-savers.

As a result of the measures that were taken, already in 1964, the number of fatal accidents fell by nearly 60 per cent (189 as compared with 413 in 1963), a margin that is much too big to be written off as just a coincidence. In later years, notwithstanding the considerable increase in visitors, the number of fatalities has dropped to about 100 to 150 persons per annum. That is surely a great encouragement to the thousands of volunteer life-savers and rescue workers and will stimulate them to devote themselves even more whole-heartedly to that noble humanitarian ideal that is the fight for saving human lives.

**K. PETROV**

Vice-President of the National  
Commission for Mountain Rescue,  
Bulgarian Red Cross.

**D. VENOV**

Secretary of the National  
Commission for Life-Saving at Sea,  
Bulgarian Red Cross

# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

---

## *EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES*

### **ICRC President in the German Democratic Republic**

At the invitation of the National Society and authorities of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Marcel A. Naville, accompanied by Mr. Melchior Borsinger, Delegate-General for Europe, was in East Germany from 14 to 21 October 1972.

At Dresden he was welcomed by Professor Dr. Werner Ludwig, President of the German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Johannes Hengst, Secretary-General, and Mr. Oehring, Head of the Presidential Secretariat and of International Relations of the National Society.

The ICRC President and the Delegate-General visited the Karl-Marx-Stadt departmental Committee, of whose activities they were given a broad conspectus. They also had discussions with the local authorities.

On 18 October, Mr. Naville met the leading members of the German Red Cross organization in Berlin.

He and the Delegate-General were received also by the Prime Minister, Mr. Willi Stoph, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Otto Winzer, and the Minister of Health, Dr. Ludwig Meschlinger.

Mr. Naville explained to the Government and Red Cross officials whom he met the affairs of concern to the ICRC, and its work and objectives, particularly in the realm of international humanitarian law and in major operations for the benefit of victims of armed conflicts and internal tension.

## Asian Sub-Continent

The ICRC is pursuing the duties laid upon it by the Third Geneva Convention with regard to prisoners of war, and by the Fourth Convention with regard to civilians.

*On behalf of prisoners of war.*—ICRC delegates in India and Pakistan are regularly visiting prisoners of war. It will be recalled that in Pakistan all the 623 Indians are held in the Lyallpur camp. In India there are some 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war in about forty camps scattered along the basin of the Ganges. As a rule, visits take several days and entail very long journeys by rail. The delegates reckon that each camp visit takes a week, and on average the camps are visited by the teams once every two and a half months.

The ICRC is actively applying itself to securing the repatriation of all prisoners of war, under Article 118 of the Third Convention, and, in the first place, the repatriation of the wounded and the sick (Articles 109 and 110): a further repatriation operation between India and Pakistan took place on 29 and 30 September 1972.<sup>1</sup> An ICRC plane bearing the red cross emblem carried 124 Pakistani prisoners of war from New Delhi to Rawalpindi.

Between February and June 1972, four such operations enabled 299 Pakistani and 27 Indian prisoners to go home. While all the Indian wounded have thus been repatriated, several hundred Pakistani wounded or sick prisoners are still awaiting repatriation.

\*

Two prisoner-of-war camps in India were the scene of incidents in October. The first of these incidents, at Dhanna on 3 October 1972, resulted in eight deaths and a score of other casualties; the second, at Allahabad on 13 October, cost the lives of six prisoners. The authorities immediately invited the ICRC delegates to go to the camps.

In such events, the ICRC's function is to carry out, not a judicial enquiry, but a fact-finding mission based on statements by the

---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate,*



prisoners themselves and the official version. The ICRC's report is then transmitted to the prisoners' own government and to the detaining Power, in order that the latter may take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

*Protection of civilians.*—The ICRC is giving its attention to Indian civilians in Pakistan and to Pakistani civilians in India.

The Indian civilians in Pakistan are divided into three categories: (a) those who came to Pakistan before the outbreak of hostilities and were unable to leave owing to the conflict; (b) those detained on the Indo-Pakistan frontier during the hostilities, and (c) those who entered Pakistan illegally before the hostilities.

Early in August, the Government of Pakistan expressed its intention to release all Indian civilians. Practical arrangements for doing so were the subject of agreements reached between the two Governments, and a number of civilians have already gone home during the past few weeks. The ICRC delegates in Pakistan are also steadily following the position of the Bengali minorities in that country.

In India, the ICRC is visiting Pakistani civilian internees for whom the Ministry of Defence is responsible.

### **In Bangladesh**

*Non-Bengali communities.*—The ICRC is continuing its action on behalf of these communities in Bangladesh by periodic visits to the settlements, observing living conditions and seeing that installations are improved.

There is a regular food distribution. UNROD supplies the Dacca and Chittagong area with about 5,000 tons of wheat a month, while UNICEF, CORRA and the League of Red Cross Societies contribute powdered milk, baby foods, sugar and medicaments. The situation of the non-Bengali communities as regards food may therefore be described as normal, considering the living conditions prevailing in that country.

The ICRC delegates are endeavouring to develop the medical services in each settlement by providing maternity facilities, improv-

ing dispensaries and engaging non-Bengali doctors and medical students living in the settlements for work along with the Bengali medical personnel.

In all its operations, the ICRC is concerned to transfer the responsibility for these communities to Bengali institutions and thereby to prepare the way for reintegration.

*Pakistani servicemen.*—A number of signs led the ICRC delegates in Bangladesh to suspect the presence of Pakistani ex-servicemen in the country's prisons. An investigation by the authorities in all the civilian prisons brought to light the existence of fifty-two Pakistani ex-servicemen. The authorities thereupon transferred them all to the central prison in Dacca and authorized the ICRC delegates to visit them. The ICRC delegation has made several proposals for improved detention conditions and urged that all the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention be applied to these prisoners.

*Schools in camps.*—The ICRC delegates are still actively concerned for the welfare of interned civilian Pakistanis in the camps organized by the ICRC at Chittagong and Dacca. In addition, the delegates and doctors regularly visit the communities of non-Bengalis in the country with an eye to their having decent living conditions.

The ICRC delegation is attempting as a trial to provide for schooling in these camps in various parts of the country. Courses in Bengali are given to children and adult members of the Urdu-speaking minorities. It is hoped to develop this operation which might well constitute an important contributory factor to the integration of the minority group into the Bangladesh population.

## **Khmer Republic**

At the beginning of October, the ICRC delegate, accompanied by members of the Khmer Red Cross, visited in Phnom-Penh two camps sheltering refugees.

In the "Hotel Cambodiana" camp there are 148 families—more than 500 persons. Each day about thirty refugees reach the camp, after being evacuated by air from the Svay Rieng region. The O Bék Kaâm camp, in the Stung Méanchey district, a suburb of the capital, shelters twenty-seven families (slightly more than a hundred persons) who were transferred there from the "Hotel Cambodiana". At the O Bék Kaâm camp, more plaited palm-leaf huts are being constructed.

## **Laos**

At the end of September, the ICRC delegate in Laos and the Lao Red Cross distributed six tons of rice to some sixty Meo (montagnard) families now staying in the Vientiane Plain.

## **Republic of Vietnam**

ICRC delegates and doctors in the Republic of Vietnam have over the past few weeks made several visits to places of detention.

On 7 September 1972, they went to the Qui Nonh military hospital of the Vietnamese armed forces, and on the following day they visited the prisoner-of-war camp in that town. On 13 September, they visited the Vietnamese army hospital at Pleiku, and on 15 September that of Ban Mê Thuot.

## **Delegate-General on mission in Africa**

From 15 September to 15 October, the new ICRC Delegate-General for Africa, Mr. Jacques Moreillon, was in Africa to confer with the ICRC regional delegations in Addis Ababa and Yaoundé, and with various government authorities and National Red Cross Societies in several African countries.

He first went to *Ethiopia* where he stayed until 21 September. He had a talk with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and also met the Minister of State to the Prime Minister's Office and Mr. Nzo Ekgankaki, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

From 21 to 24 September, Mr. Moreillon was in *Cameroon*, where he met the Ministers of Education and Justice, and the

Secretaries-General of the Ministries of Health, the Armed Forces and Foreign Affairs.

The Delegate-General, accompanied by the Regional Delegate for West Africa, then went to *Ghana* and was received by the Head of State, Col. J. K. Acheampong. He also met the Ministers of Education and of Health and other senior government officials.

In the *Ivory Coast*, where he stayed from 28 September to 3 October, the ICRC Delegate-General was received by the President of the Republic, Mr. F. Houphouët Boigny. He had conversations also with the Ministers of Health and of the Armed Forces, and with two members of the Ministry of Education.

Whilst in *Sierra Leone* for five days, Mr. Moreillon was received by the Head of State, Dr. Siaka Stevens, and he had discussions with several senior officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Welfare, Health, Education and Information.

He then went to *Liberia* until 11 October. He was received by the President of the Republic, Dr. W. R. Tolbert, and conferred also with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education and Defence.

On the last stage of his mission, in *Senegal*, the Delegate-General was received, in the absence of President Senghor, by the Secretary-General of the Presidency of the Republic, Mr. Mamadou Diop. He had discussions also with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Education and Health, and with several government officials.

In all the countries he visited, the Delegate-General was welcomed by the National Red Cross Society leaders. His conversations everywhere enabled him to give an account of the ICRC's activities in Africa, with particular reference to relief for political detainees. In addition, questions relating to the introduction of courses on humanitarian law in universities, the textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" in schools, and the "Soldier's Manual" in the armed forces were discussed. Finally, the Delegate-General explained the importance which the ICRC attached to co-operation from African States in the development of international humanitarian law, particularly by their participation in the Diplomatic Conference to be held in 1974.



Photo R. Russbach/ICRC

Pakistani prisoners of war being repatriated from India by the ICRC.



Photo J.-J. Kurz/ICRC

ICRC radio station in Geneva.

A view of the ICRC's travelling exhibition.

Photo A. Jolliet/ICRC



## Uganda

The International Committee of the Red Cross proposed, on 10 October 1972, to the Uganda Authorities in Kampala, to issue an "ICRC travel document", on which would be stamped the entry visa of the country accepting to take those persons who were stateless or of undetermined nationality.

This travel document, which is valid for a period of three months, would allow refugees lacking papers, to enter the country accepting to take them in, which would provide them, on arrival, with the necessary identity papers for their resettlement. The "travel document" would then be returned to the ICRC.

It was agreed in talks on the general problem of Asians in Uganda between the Ugandan Authorities and United Nations representatives that the travel document most suited to the circumstances would be the ICRC travel document. Consequently, the ICRC has been requested to take appropriate measures, through its delegate in Kampala, for the issuance of such documents to the persons concerned. Specialized personnel from the ICRC Central Tracing Agency left Geneva on 25 October for Uganda, where they worked in close co-operation with delegates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), who are responsible for transportation arrangements for persons going to the United States, Latin America and several European countries.

## Middle East

### Visits to prisoners of war

The ICRC delegates in Israel and the Arab countries have paid several visits to prisoners of war over the last few weeks. As usual, they talked in private with the prisoners and their reports are being sent to the detaining authorities and to the prisoners' own governments.

*In Israel*, on 1 and 17 October 1972, the ICRC delegates visited the 112 Arab prisoners of war—61 Egyptian, 41 Syrian and 10

Lebanese—at the Sarafand military camp. The five Syrian prisoners of war at the Atlit military camp were visited on 29 September and 13 October.

*In the Arab Republic of Egypt*, the ten Israeli POWs at the Abassieh military prison were visited on 11 October.

*In Syria*, the ICRC delegate visited the three Israeli prisoners of war on 28 September and 15 October.

### **Student travel**

Student passages from Gaza to the Arab Republic of Egypt have been continuing: operations on 27 September and 4 October enabled 783 young people to go to Egypt, either to return to their studies after spending their summer holidays with their families in Gaza, or, as was the case for 423 of these students, to begin their further education in Cairo.

### **Family reuniting**

On 18 October, a family reuniting operation enabled 149 persons to go to the Arab Republic of Egypt and 191 to go the other way to the occupied territories.

### **Dominican Republic**

The ICRC Regional Delegate for Central America and the Caribbean was in the Dominican Republic from 6 to 14 September. Besides making contact with National Society leaders, he met a number of government officials, and conferred with the Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Santo Domingo, who agreed to introduce a course on international humanitarian law into the public law syllabus.

With the Red Cross leaders, the ICRC delegate visited the various installations in Santo Domingo and acquainted himself with the tasks of the National Society. He also visited two prisons, the *Cárcel Preventiva* in Santo Domingo and the *Penitenciaría Nacional* at La Victoria.



## **Paraguay**

An ICRC delegate and doctor began a tour of Andean countries at the end of September. They first went to Paraguay, where they conferred with the Minister of the Interior and the Chief of Police, who authorized them to visit police stations in which people were held for political reasons. During their visits to these places of detention, the ICRC representatives provided the detainees with medicaments.

## **Uruguay**

The ICRC Regional Delegate for Latin America was in Uruguay from 20 September to 9 October. He was welcomed by the National Red Cross leaders and visited the Society's services at San José and elsewhere. He talked with the Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Montevideo, who agreed to the introduction of a course on humanitarian law in the international public law syllabus.

The delegate obtained authorization to visit places of detention controlled by the army and in which people were imprisoned for political reasons. At the Libertad No. 1 military prison and hospital he saw some sixty detainees and at the Punta Carretas penitentiary about 150 others.

---

## **ICRC Inaugurates a New Travelling Exhibition**

From 30 September to 8 October, the ICRC had on display at the Martigny Fair an entirely new type of travelling exhibition, intended to bring home to the public humanitarian problems and the role of the Red Cross in the international community.

The exhibition, which was visited by several tens of thousands of persons, covers an area of 400 sq. metres and consists of aluminium parts which, once assembled, form a series of interlocking frames with a 3.05 m base and a 2.05 m height. The structure is covered with canvas, conferring a compact appearance to the volume. Inside there are two four-screen multivision rooms, a radio station in direct touch with various ICRC delegations, and corridors in which large photographic panels illustrate the many Red Cross activities and the circumstances in which they are carried out.<sup>1</sup>

The design and construction are the work of Mr. Georges Calame; the multivision shows that of Mr. Peter Knapp and Mr. Robert Käppeli, with the able assistance of the Magnum and Gamma agencies which kindly made their photographic records available to the ICRC.

The ICRC is preparing an explanatory brochure which will be sent to National Red Cross Societies and various specialized circles with a view to presenting the exhibition and specifying the conditions for its use. The exhibition is intended to be shown in many countries where it will make the Red Cross and its role in the contemporary world better known to the public at large.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Plate.*

## Development of the ICRC Radio Station

It was in 1959, at the Administrative Conference of Radiocommunications in Geneva, that the need was recognized to provide the International Red Cross with an autonomous system of radiocommunications that would allow contact to be established in a minimum time between its various bodies (International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies and National Societies).<sup>1</sup>

For the co-ordination of Red Cross action at international level and for relief operations to be carried out more efficiently, direct and rapid contact between the ICRC (or League) and the Red Cross Societies of the countries concerned had to be ensured. Such links are necessary when public telecommunication systems are overloaded, damaged or even completely destroyed, as very often may happen in emergency situations requiring immediate assistance. In addition, radiocommunications are useful when it is desired to exchange messages with a country lacking direct communications with Switzerland.

National Societies and all countries members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) were invited to facilitate measures for setting up such a network. In 1963, the Swiss telecommunications administration granted the ICRC a concession whereby the latter was authorized to set up and operate a radio station in Geneva.<sup>2</sup> This station came into operation at the end of 1963, when its first link was with the field hospital at Ugd in the midst of the desert wastes of Yemen.

\*

---

<sup>1</sup> See *International Review*, January 1971.

<sup>2</sup> *Plate*.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Since 1963, the ICRC radio station has reached a high professional standard, establishing contact as the need arose with various Red Cross missions. At present, it operates daily links with the transmitter-receiver stations of five ICRC delegations in the field:—Amman (Jordan), Islamabad (Pakistan), Dacca (Bangladesh), Phnom-Penh (Khmer Republic) and Caracas (Venezuela). The Amman station can, in addition, get in contact with the delegation at Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem by an internal network, which can also be linked direct with Geneva. In Bangladesh, 15 local stations are linked with Dacca.

Every week, amateur radio enthusiasts from all over Switzerland are trained by the ICRC, through special transmissions, to practise picking up Red Cross messages with their own sets. These members of the "International Missions Group" (IMG), whose seat is in Berne, are ready to go on mission for the Red Cross, when needed, as radio operators.

\*

The provisions in the concession granted to the ICRC stipulate that the stations (at Geneva and elsewhere) must only be utilized for transmitting International Red Cross messages for purely humanitarian purposes.

Messages are usually sent in French or English. The station is equipped to transmit in telegraphy (morse) or telephony (conversations as with the telephone, but sent by wireless and via a cable). However, the former is the system mainly employed, as it is quicker and technically better. It is also possible to send radioteletype (telex) messages, though this method, requiring a professional operator, is only used in exceptional cases for communicating with National Societies which are also equipped with this particular kind of installation.

The ICRC radio station has four 1-kW transmitter-receivers and two antennae, one of which is directional and can be rotated in the direction of the country with which contact has to be made, and the other is omnidirectional through 360 degrees and can be used in all directions simultaneously.

Times of transmission vary with wave-length conditions and places. Frequencies allotted are in the 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80-metre bands, in the immediate neighbourhood of the radio amateur wave-bands. In case of need, Red Cross messages may easily be picked up by these radio amateurs who, in the field, can provide valuable assistance in that they often have sensitive sets and more powerful antennae than those with which the portable transmitter-receivers are equipped. On several occasions, when the ICRC delegate was on mission in Bolivia, he was able to communicate with Geneva through a Swiss radio amateur living in La Paz, who had obtained permission from the Bolivian authorities to transmit for the ICRC.

It is in this way that the voices of men coming, through the Red Cross, to the assistance of those in distress, are carried swiftly and efficiently over the air.

---

## Relief Section Activities

During the third quarter of the year, the ICRC's Relief Section despatched the following consignments.

*To Africa:* 298 kgs of medicaments to a value of 17,000 Swiss francs were sent by air in July to Burundi. In the same month, 10 first-aid kits (1,900 francs) were sent to each ICRC regional delegation at Yaoundé and Addis Ababa, for distribution to various National Societies.

*To Latin America:* In July two consignments sent by sea, one to Venezuela, the other to Paraguay, comprised mainly medical supplies for detainees visited by the ICRC, valued at 13,000 Swiss francs. In August, 42 kgs of medical supplies, worth 2,300 Swiss francs, were sent by air to Bolivia for distribution by the ICRC doctor-delegate during his visits to prisons. The ICRC also sent

## INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

415 kgs of dressing material, stretchers, medicaments and blankets (23,000 Swiss francs) to the Haiti Red Cross. In September, 135 tons of powdered milk, donated by the European Economic Community and valued at 540,000 Swiss francs, were shipped by the ICRC to Chile.

*To Asia:* During the last three months, medical supplies (12,000 Swiss francs) were sent to the Khmer Red Cross and the ICRC delegation in Dacca. Recently, 1,807 kgs of medicaments, dressings and surgical equipment were air-freighted to Hanoi for the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; the total value was 50,000 Swiss francs.

*To the Middle East:* 540 tons of wheat flour (270,000 Swiss francs) donated by the Swiss Government were sent by sea to the Syrian Red Crescent. Switzerland has also provided 300 tons of flour (150,000 Swiss francs) for distribution to the population of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

The Lebanese Red Cross, in October, following the recent events in the south of the country, received antibiotics and other emergency medical supplies to a value of 60,000 Swiss francs.

---

# IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

---

## LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

A number of meetings, attended by over 200 delegates and observers representing 65 National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, were held in Geneva in September 1972. Various advisory and statutory committees met first, and their views and recommendations were submitted to the Executive Committee which deals with general policy questions of the League in the intervals between the biennial sessions of the Board of Governors.

**Youth.**—"Community Action with Children and Youth" was the main theme of the fifteenth session of the Youth Advisory Committee. The intention was to provide National Societies with guidelines that would enable them to develop the capabilities needed to involve children and young people in community action programmes. After listening to some papers that were read on the subject and participating in discussions, the members of the Advisory Committee split into discussion groups and examined specific case studies prepared by certain National Societies. These included "Urban development" in Peru, "Rural health programmes" in the Republic of Korea and "Drug education and rehabilitation programme" in Sweden.

At the conclusion of these discussions, it was clear that for youth there was a continuum of community action and that the Red Cross was in a transition period in which community action was moving away from the service concept towards that of community development and social action. Among the basic elements that emerged from the work, it was felt that the Red Cross as a whole should be committed to the community action programme

without distinction between youth and adults, and that youth should be involved in any discussion, decision-making or planning that takes place.

The Youth Advisory Committee paid specific attention to certain questions raised at the World Red Cross Youth Council held at Oaxtepec (Mexico) in 1971. These included the problem of peace and the role of the Red Cross in this sphere and the question of the need for better information to be given to the general public on the Geneva Conventions and their basic principles.

**Health and Social Service.**—In opening the fourteenth session of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee, its Chairman stressed that the two main points on which efforts had been concentrated since the previous session had been the dangers threatening the environment, and social development. She pointed out that, in view of the new problems emerging from the rapidly changing world, the Red Cross should reconsider its approach to its work.

The participants, divided into four groups, discussed the first topic set down for discussion: "*What does your community expect from its National Society today, specifically in terms of activities?*" It was proposed that the term "community" be taken as the population as a whole. Among a number of other points that emerged, emphasis was placed on the following: on the whole, the community counted on the Red Cross to continue its traditional services; further, the Red Cross was expected to develop its role and be prepared to meet new needs; to determine this role, it was important for the Red Cross in each country to maintain close co-operation with the government and with non-governmental organizations; moreover, the participation of youth was essential.

The second topic for discussion by the different groups was: "*What does your National Society expect from its Federation?*"

But the most important problem examined by the Advisory Committee concerned the human environment, which is referred to in resolution 14, mentioned below. The Advisory Committee issued a recommendation to the Executive Committee to adopt a resolution urging National Societies to approach their respective



Governments with a view to defining their role in the national plans for the protection of the environment and requesting the League Secretary General to maintain and increase co-operation between the League and the United Nations in this field.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The eighty-ninth session of the League Executive Committee was held from 27 to 29 September 1972 under the chairmanship of Mr. José Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors.

After Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary General of the League, had spoken on the activities of the League and the amendments to the 1972/73 Plan decided upon in Mexico last year, the delegates adopted twenty resolutions. Parts of some of the resolutions are quoted below. Thus resolution No. 12 on the Development Programme

*... Solicits the unreserved support of all Societies, donor and beneficiary alike, for this vital Programme.*

In resolution No. 13 on the "Study on the reappraisal of the role of the Red Cross", the Executive Committee

*... Welcomes the decision of the ICRC to join with the League in the Study. . .*

*... Agrees that a Joint ICRC-League Committee be established to replace the present League Sub-Committee and assume its mandate including the responsibility for the appointment of the Study Director. . .*

In its resolution No. 14, entitled "Participation of the Red Cross in the Protection of the Environment", the Executive Committee

*... Decides to establish, under the aegis of the Health and Social Service Advisory Committee and in co-operation with the Youth Advisory Committee, an ad hoc working party composed of a small number of specially qualified representatives of National Societies, to study and determine the possible forms of Red Cross action for the protection of the environment. . .*

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

In its resolution No. 19 (" The Red Cross and Violence "), the Executive Committee,

*Deeply concerned by the acts of violence which are occurring in many parts of the world and by the threats these incidents pose to the future of mankind,*

*Appalled by the heavy price paid by innocent people in terms of death and suffering,*

*Noting that these acts of violence constitute a serious violation of humanitarian law and the Red Cross Principles,*

*Convinced that our Organisation cannot remain indifferent to acts of violence and their causes,*

*Aware of the humanitarian mission devolving on it,*

*Calls on National Societies*

- (a) to urge their Governments to act, both individually and collectively particularly through the United Nations, to ensure effective solutions to problems which cause so much suffering ;*
- (b) to ensure a wider dissemination of the Red Cross Principles among the public in order to contribute to the establishment of a climate of mutual understanding and respect for human dignity.*

Two other items of interest may be mentioned: it was decided provisionally to admit to membership of the League of Red Cross Societies the Bahrain Red Crescent which the ICRC had recognized in September 1972; and Mr. Eustasio Villanueva Vadillo, Vice-President of the Spanish Red Cross, was elected Treasurer General of the League.

---

## DOES THE WORLD STILL NEED US?

*Under this title, an article by General Torstein Dale, President of the Norwegian Red Cross, published in the League of Red Cross Societies' publication Panorama (1972/4), raises a number of questions of importance for the Red Cross and related to its position and role in today's world. Some significant excerpts are quoted below:*

... Like it or not, a climate of competition has developed among the various voluntary organizations and between them and official authorities, national and international.

Red Cross cannot ignore these rivalries and it cannot hope to survive with an outdated organization. We must reorganize our international structure and step up our efficiency...

... In the Nordic countries, as in others, the "welfare state" has assumed responsibility for the entire population and ensures that no-one lives in misery. In theory there should be no need for voluntary help nationally. However, many individuals and groups of people have found themselves overlooked or uncatered for. The need for voluntary help has not disappeared; on the contrary it has frequently increased...

... Both political and voluntary action are necessary; it would be absurd and immoral to stop voluntary work and use people in need as a lever to force greater government action.

The voluntary organizations must act as pioneers, take initiatives, organize services and then let the government take over, while they move on to new areas of need.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

The idea of the State as an omnipresent "protective coating" is becoming increasingly widespread. The individual feels that as a taxpayer he is entitled to pass on responsibility for those in need to the State. As a result of this reasoning old people live and die in isolation, invalids are abandoned, victims of assault ignored, traffic victims refused transportation.

A growing "dehumanization" is taking hold of our society. It represents a major challenge for voluntary organizations. They must not only serve as effective channels for public help; they must also actively encourage the development of a feeling of solidarity among people, a feeling of responsibility towards one's fellowmen.

But solidarity must exist as a reality and not just as fine words. We must begin with ourselves and with our own organization. We must in fact return to one of the basic ideas of the Red Cross movement and build our work on this ideological concept. If we can recapture the spirit of those pioneering days I think we can make a major contribution to society.

Practically, what can we do? First, develop an organization which, nationally and internationally, allows us to carry out quickly and effectively tasks based on the notion of solidarity. . .

*In conclusion, the President of the Norwegian Red Cross expressed the hope that the League and the ICRC would co-operate on a broader basis and that the fundamental Red Cross concepts would be expressed in a language which reaches all our contemporaries. The ICRC, for its part, is pleased at the work already undertaken towards the fulfilment of that wish.*

---

## France

The French Red Cross has published a 48-page illustrated brochure entitled *Ce qu'il faut connaître des Conventions de Genève*, which it presents in the following terms:

“No matter how much is written, so vast and engrossing a subject, which is both humanitarian and legal, is never exhausted. First we shall simply endeavour to recall very briefly the birth and the purpose of the first Geneva Convention; then we shall outline the development of international law for the victims of war, and lastly we shall indicate the objectives achieved by the 1949 Conventions.”

Largely drawing inspiration from ICRC publications, the authors define the spirit of the four Geneva Conventions and describe its essential provisions. They then consider each Convention's specific provisions on the treatment of the wounded and the sick, the status of prisoners of war and the protection of civilians. They review the results which successive Conventions have achieved since 1864, and attempt to trace the probable course of humanitarian law, referring to the Conferences of Government Experts convened in Geneva in 1971 and 1972 as important stages towards a more effective protection of the victims.

In a final chapter, the present position, particularly in France, regarding the deontology of the nursing profession is outlined, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross as adopted by the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross are enumerated.

---

## Kenya

The Kenya Red Cross Society recently published a brief summary of the seven Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross adopted at the XXth International Conference in 1965, and it introduced them thus: " These short notes have been prepared to help explain the meaning of the Red Cross Principles especially when applied to African conditions and way of life, and are distributed by the Kenya Red Cross Society ". Each principle is commented on bearing in mind the African context in which it is to be put into practice, and by way of example we quote what is said about the principle of *Voluntary Service*.

" The Red Cross is a voluntary relief organization not promoted in any manner by a desire for gain.

The spirit of volunteerism is not foreign to the African way of life, and many examples of it can be found every day, but what is still foreign in many of the African countries is membership of Voluntary Societies, which in themselves are an imported, foreign idea. However, this spirit of volunteerism can be harnessed and channelled into positive participation in Red Cross work by adequate motivation at all levels of the community. In fact, this is what has happened to activate the various self-help schemes, the National Youth Service and the Young Pioneer Organization."

---

## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

---

### **SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR YOUNG ARMY DOCTORS**

Since 1959, international seminars for young army doctors are periodically organized under the auspices of the International Committee of Military Medicine and Pharmacy. Each seminar takes place in a different country, and the sixth in the series was held at Libourne (France) near Bordeaux from 18 to 28 September 1972. It was directed by General Dr. Lenoir, Chief of the Army Medical Service in France, in the presence of Div.-Col. Kaeser, Chief Medical Officer of the Swiss Army, who is head of the international seminars. Seventy army doctors from twenty-four States all over the world attended the 1972 course.

Instruction in the different subjects took the form of a talk followed by a discussion and practical demonstrations. They included specific questions pertaining to war medicine and surgery and to medical tactics. In the latter field, stress was laid on collecting points and evacuation of wounded, especially in situations involving a very large number of casualties caused by the use of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons.

French army doctors were responsible for a lion's share of the instruction dispensed, but some lectures were also given by doctors from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, the USA and the USSR, as well as by a representative of WHO.

A representative of the ICRC, Mr. de Mulinen, who is the head of one of its divisions, was present at the course and read two papers, the first of which, on the subject " The ICRC and the army medical services ", was presented at the official meeting at Bordeaux

chaired by General Simon, Inspector-General of the French Land Armed Forces. The second paper, the text of which has already appeared in the September issue of *International Review*, dealt with "Signalling and identification of medical personnel and material".

The highlight of the course was the introduction of the *Elément médical d'intervention rapide* (EMIR) (Medical unit for quick intervention). On the basis of experience gained from relief operations set up to aid victims of natural disasters as well as of armed conflicts, the French constituted as early as 1964 a military medical unit which is flexible in its use, is very quickly brought into action and enjoys extensive logistic autonomy, and improvements are constantly being made.

It is possible for EMIR in its present form to put into operation 27 different combinations employing personnel whose number may fluctuate between 23 and 53 men, and a total mass of material, including non-medical equipment, varying from 17 to 48 metric tons. The different variants, ranging from strictly surgical to strictly medical assignments, and including medico-surgical cases, with or without hospitalization, allow the most logical use to be made of possible relief formations, according to the actual needs of the countries requiring assistance. Moreover, the tonnage of each variant corresponds to a clearly indicated figure known in advance, thus permitting valuable time to be gained when drawing up flight plans of transport aircraft, and therefore enabling the departure of missions to be advanced.

In this way, one of the primary requirements of immediate emergency assistance, if ICRC experience of relief action is brought to mind, would be satisfied, and that is always to adapt the means operated to the situation on the spot where action is to be applied. For example, in Yemen, the ICRC set up a tent operation field hospital, with facilities for all essential personnel required, while, in Nigeria, it provided, on the one hand, surgical teams operating in existing hospitals employing local nursing staff and, on the other hand, organized teams of medical nutritionists working in infirmaries set up in the bush.



But EMIR's sphere of action is wider still and it breaks new ground in rendering available at all times a special unit reserved exclusively for relief operations. It is basically different from the system whereby certain units, varying according to circumstances, are drawn from general army reserves, such as, for instance, a mobile field hospital which may be only temporarily available.

A unit such as EMIR provides today the best possibility to meet medical needs. In the case of an armed conflict, only its military character may seem to be unsuitable. But that is not a real problem, for the demilitarization or neutralization of the unit with its personnel and material can easily be prepared beforehand, as far as may be necessary, if its special assignment is known.

As medical assistance on a large scale may be needed at any point, or even at several places at the same time, it would appear desirable to set up a world-wide network of EMIRs. Not all countries may, of course, be able to afford such formations, but a widely distributed system of EMIRs, of "humanitarian task forces" as they have been described, could constitute a worthy contribution which the richer States could make towards the less fortunate areas of the world.

---

## **INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE**

The XVIth International Conference on Social Welfare for which the responsible body was the International Council on Social Welfare, a permanent world organization with headquarters in New York, was held from 13 to 19 August 1972. The theme of the Conference was:

**Developing social policy in conditions of rapid change — the role of social welfare**

A key-note address on the theme itself was presented at the opening plenary session, while problems under various headings, such as "Youth and the Future" and "Developing social policy—perspectives for the future", were also dealt with in plenary session.

The Commissions and Discussion Groups each considered a special subject, including the following: "*The volunteer—what of his future role in the social services?*"; "*The role of youth in social welfare policy*"; "*Social welfare problems of new towns*"; "*Training social workers*"; "*The influence of social research on social policy*"; "*The social welfare aspects of education*"; "*Social policy in rehabilitation*".

A meeting of members of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, numbering 32 delegates from 17 National Societies attending the Conference, was organized by the Netherlands Red Cross, which gave some information on its various current activities and showed a film on holiday projects for invalids. Mr. H. Beer, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, then spoke at length on "Red Cross involvement and interdependence of community services". He pointed out the relations between the social activities of the Red Cross and those organized by official community organs and other groups. After describing the effects of the rapid evolution of world social conditions, he analysed the impacts these changes had upon life in big cities.

Mr. Beer went on to say: "We are living in an extremely complicated society, and not only the society as such, but the simple basic communities change, with a dynamic force which we very often cannot comprehend and even less control".

"We have to create tools to handle and to be able to give services within these communities to a maximum number of people by a maximum number of people—and this based on the simple fact that we operate for the sake of the human being, but specialize in various fields, different, yet closely interrelated... This is easy to say in theory, but extremely difficult and complex to execute. That's why we must find ways and means to do it, based on knowledge and insight and a willingness to co-operate... The problems must be faced with unity of purpose and planning".

In conclusion, Mr. Beer stated that the Red Cross must "give, even more than now, a new, imaginative contribution to make our communities a better place to live in".

The name of Dr. René Sand, one of the great men of the Red Cross movement, is kept alive by an award bearing his name, which, at every International Conference on Social Welfare, is made to the social worker who has most highly distinguished himself. This year, the recipient of the "René Sand Award" was Miss Julia Henderson, Secretary General of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, who gave an address on "Developing population policy in relation to social change and social welfare".

---

## TEAMWORK FOR WORLD HEALTH

*This volume is a record of a symposium on contemporary world health problems organized at Istanbul in 1970, under the auspices of the Ciba Foundation.<sup>1</sup> The symposium grew out of an earlier meeting, held in 1967, on "Health of Mankind", at which the disturbing imbalance between the urgent need for medical care in many parts of the world and the lack of manpower in the health services was made very clear.*

*It was Florence Nightingale who came to be fully conscious of a similar situation in most dramatic fashion, and she brought to it, for her part, and under certain given circumstances, a practical solution. On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of her birth, the Ciba Foundation convened its symposium in Turkey, not far from Scutari, where the "Lady with the Lamp" cared for the wounded and sick of the Crimean War.*

---

<sup>1</sup> J. & A. Churchill, London, 1971, 242 pp.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*The papers read at the symposium gave rise to stimulating exchanges of views between the participants; they included those contributed by Miss Y. Hentsch, Director of the Nursing Bureau at the League of Red Cross Societies, by Professor T. D. Baker, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, by Mr. A. Ordóñez-Plaja, former Minister of Public Health of Colombia, and by Professor S. Artunkal, of the University of Istanbul. Titles of contributions were as follows:—*

*Florence Nightingale—Handmaid of Civilization; Response to Emergencies, National and International; The New Priorities in Tropical Medicine; The Health Corps in Iran: an Approach to the Better Distribution of Health Resources in Remote Areas; An Example of an Integrated Approach to Health Care: the Turkish National Health Services; Experiments in Expanding the Rural Health Service in People's China; Backcloth to the National Health Service in England and Wales; The Family Care Team: Philosophy, Problems, Possibilities; Paediatrics and the Community; Paramedical Paradoxes—Challenges and Opportunity; New Concepts in Medical Education; Philosophy of Management: the Place of the Professional Administrator; Teamwork at Ministry Level; Mental Health Care: a Growing concern to Communities; Volunteers—Their Use and Misuse; Teamwork for World Health: Personal Conclusions and Recommendations.*

*The account of Florence Nightingale's humanitarian work, contributed by Mr. Wolstenholme, Director of the Ciba Foundation, should be mentioned. Florence Nightingale certainly imposed discipline on the nurses, but it was a discipline founded on the consciousness of one's duty and loyalty to tasks taken up in full knowledge of what they implied. Her phrase: "No one was ever able to govern who was not able to obey", must be brought to mind. It is a measure of the demands she set on those who took up the arduous but splendid work of nursing the wounded and sick.*

*Miss Hentsch's paper must be noted, in particular, for it described some of the means through which the Red Cross ideal, especially the principle of humanity, is in practice brought to light, by providing the inspiration to the actions undertaken today on a large scale through-*

*out the world, in order that the needs of populations with regard to the safeguard of health and progress in nursing service might be met.*

*Her remarks on the latter and her conclusions were given in the following words :*

Modern nursing and the Red Cross were born at the same time in the middle of the last century. The Red Cross ideal is also that of the nursing profession and they both function under the same basic principles. There is, therefore, reason enough for them to have been closely associated over the years and for their partnership to be still a reality today. One evidence of this is a clause which was introduced in the Code of Ethics of the International Council of Nurses in 1965, stating that "... it is important that all nurses be aware of the Red Cross principles and of their rights and obligations under the terms of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 ", remembering that all members of the medical services of the armed forces are subject to these rights and obligations. Moreover, it is a fact that most National Societies today are engaged in some nursing activity.

Some run basic, and a few of them post-basic schools of nursing; several offer specialized courses for nurses; a large number train auxiliary nursing personnel; over half of them conduct a Health in the Home instruction programme and many more give various types of home nursing and other health courses; almost all of them, as auxiliary bodies to the public health authorities, enrol nursing personnel for service in hospitals, homes and other institutions for the physically or mentally handicapped, public health services and disaster relief.

Thus, nurses and nursing auxiliaries are present in most Red Cross action designed to meet emergency situations, be it locally, nationally or internationally. It is today undisputed that, in all cases and like all other Red Cross workers, such personnel must be prepared for the service they are expected to render. Such preparation includes not only the specific nursing skills required, but also an awareness of the place of each member in the health team and a knowledge of what the Red Cross stands for.

With this in mind, and with a view to perfecting the service of nurses in natural disaster relief operations, especially in international operations, the League of Red Cross Societies is at present working on the establishment of a set of guidelines for the use of National Societies. As this work proceeds, it has already become apparent that if relief personnel are to function as a team in the field, they should also come together during their training and learn to function as a team before they ever get into the real situation. This applies to all emergency relief operations, disaster relief and others, that require immediate action in order to save lives and relieve distress. Epidemics, malnutrition, displacement of populations are some of them. They all require nursing service. The insufficient number of people qualified to give such service where it is most needed has resulted in a vast mutual aid programme. Whether it be known as technical assistance, a development programme or some other name, whether it be conducted under official or private auspices, the fact remains that a world-wide mutual aid programme is in progress, in which hundreds of nurses are engaged. As members of an independent profession, they are increasingly being better prepared to assume their full share of responsibility in the health team, alongside members of the medical profession, social workers, public health engineers and various non-professional workers. Their contribution to world health is important. It will become even more so, inasmuch as they themselves and the other members of the health and social welfare professions increasingly recognize the need to work as a team and to include in the latter the people whom they serve.

This paper is concerned with emergencies which involve human suffering, and thereby affect the health of individuals and groups.

Response to such emergencies is basically the responsibility of the public authorities, assisted however by society as a whole. Effective assistance requires preparation, prevention and teamwork. The United Nations, the International Red Cross, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization provide examples of a humanitarian effort undertaken at international level to establish and implement short and long-term relief plans.

Red Cross action in meeting emergency situations is over 100 years old. It is world-wide, and applies to victims of wars as well as of all other calamities.

Nursing service is closely involved in Red Cross action and in all other existing mutual aid programmes. Its contribution to world health is important and will become even more so as the need is increasingly recognized for teamwork between all members of the health and social welfare professions and between them and the people they serve.

In conclusion, today society is constantly engaged in mutual aid action designed to meet emergencies, national and international. As time goes on, such action is perfected not only through industrial development and progress in medical science, but also through the application to emergency relief operations of a deeper knowledge of human relations and of the potentiality of team work. The Red Cross plays a leading role in this world-wide action, and, in the words of Max Huber "... is one of the constructive and positive elements in the contemporary world, a factor of understanding, tolerance and conciliation".

*Finally, we would like to note the tribute paid to Florence Nightingale by the participants in the following lines :*

Florence Nightingale's great opportunity emerged through the catastrophe of war. Periods of war, and of disaster in general, have proved to be the background for many important innovations, made possible perhaps by the loosening of those bonds which hold a stable society tightly together. She, having embraced the opportunity that offered under emergency conditions, became involved in her great work for life. Her emotional involvement, her personal involvement in her great work perhaps led her to be somewhat unresponsive to the ideas of others, such as those of Pasteur about the transmission of infection by microorganisms, while her opposition to the State Registration of nurses was a related aspect of her character. Miss Nightingale's work was of the nature of an artist as well as that of a

## MISCELLANEOUS

statistician, although she was indeed a first-class statistician and an innovator in that field. The creator of a work of art, emotionally involved at one stage, must disengage and step back to view the creation in an objective manner, in relation not only to the artist but to the world in general. Florence Nightingale was an outstandingly able administrator whose ideas about the necessity for clean water were of paramount importance in her time. And can we blame her for being sceptical about some of the new ideas which were then gaining ground but which were not accepted by doctors without a great deal of reluctance—ideas, for example, about the value of bacteriological methods for the examination and assessment of apparently clean water?

---



## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

---

SYDNEY D. BAILEY; "PROHIBITION AND RESTRAINTS  
IN WAR" <sup>1</sup>

The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London has just published a book on the problem of the law of war which is interesting for a number of reasons.

The first two chapters deal with the ancient concept of a just war according to the early Christian Church: Luther, Calvin, William Penn, St. Ambrose, St. Augustin, St. Thomas, Vitoria and Suarez and, finally, Grotius and contemporary writers and law. The following three chapters concern present-day efforts by both the ICRC and the United Nations to reaffirm and develop international humanitarian law and to limit weapons, particularly those which are chemical, bacteriological and nuclear.

A number of appendices complete the book and assemble declarations or resolutions on the use of force between 1945 and 1970, the Nuremberg principles and the comments of the International Law Commission, the 1956 draft Rules for the Limitation of the Dangers incurred by the Civilian Population in Time of War, the two draft Protocols adopted by the first session of the Conference of Government Experts on the protection of wounded and sick in international armed conflicts and, finally, the fundamental principles of protection for civilian population in armed conflicts, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1970.

An index is provided for ready reference to this book which, concisely and simply, covers the main outline of ancient and modern law of war. It is a timely publication, just after the second session of the Conference of Government Experts in Geneva, and before the convening of a new Diplomatic Conference.

M. V.

---

<sup>1</sup> Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1972, 194 pp.

GERHARD SIMSON: "EINER GEGEN ALLE" <sup>1</sup>

When the first edition came out, we had occasion to refer to the interesting book in which Mr. Gerhard Simson described the lives during the last few centuries of outstanding men such as Henry Dunant and Fridtjof Nansen, and their struggle for humanitarian ends. Today a third edition, revised and enlarged, has appeared. Some of the figures stand out in still sharper relief, and one has a better idea of the difficult and at times heroic struggle which those men waged against their time and often against their surroundings.

In the pages which he devotes to Dunant, the author is less concerned with the sequence of external events than with the effect of influences and events which were to transmute an exceptional destiny into a tragic progression towards solitude. As we remarked on the previous occasion, Mr. Simson drew inspiration from books already published, for instance from the compendium *Solferino, ein Anfang, ein Zeichen, ein Ruf an Alle*, to which he refers, although there is no mention of the principal contributor, Mr. Willy Heudtlass, former head of the Press and Broadcasting Service of the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, who in 1962 published a book giving valuable and hitherto unknown information about Dunant's life and work,<sup>2</sup> but which has not been quoted on this occasion.

J.-G. L.

---

<sup>1</sup> Verlag C. H. Beck, München, 464 pp.

<sup>2</sup> See *Henry Dunant, eine Biographie in Dokumenten*, W. Kohlhammer Verlag, Stuttgart.

In the November 1962 issue of the *International Review*, we wrote: "This is in fact the first time that so much important information has been collected about Dunant, items of personal information which, even if Mr. Heudtlass considers them to be of interest, are not taken literally by him, but are rather clarified and sometimes corrected in the light of material which he reproduces in his book."

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be “*Inter arma caritas*”.

ART. 4. — The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

---

<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term “National Red Cross Societies” includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any question requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.



## THE ONLY 747s FLYING EAST

AIR-INDIA Boeing 747s fly to New York from Paris, Frankfurt, Rome and London with very convenient connections from Geneva. Like other airlines. But unlike others, AIR-INDIA are the first to operate BOEING 747 FLIGHTS to the EAST. AIR-INDIA give passengers their first ever chance to fly eastwards on a Boeing 747 aircraft.

***AIR-INDIA***

*Geneva, 7, Chantepoulet, Phone (022) 32 06 60*



***H. Ritschard & Cie. S.A.***

**INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT  
TRAVEL AGENCY**

**GENEVA, 49, route des Jeunes**  
Telephone 43 76 00 - Teleprinter 22 167

Exchange - Tickets - Sea passages  
Insurance - Customs Agency  
Road haulage - Storage

*Home delivery of air and rail tickets on request by telephone*

Branches :

**LAUSANNE - ANNEMASSE (France)**

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, Puli Artan, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadavet, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BAHRAIN — Bahrain Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 42, *Manama*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, DK-1471 *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, Apartado Postal 1293, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, F-75384 *Paris*, CEDEX 8.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, D-801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, National Headquarters, Ministries Annex A3, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1 X 7 E.J.*
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3<sup>a</sup> Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3Ka, Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.

## ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, B.P. 650, *Vientiane*
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional nº 1032, *México 10, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureshwar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 219 Prinsesegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo 2*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucarest*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruijs & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SRI LANKA (Ceylon) — Red Cross Society of the Republic of Sri Lanka, 106, Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo 7*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 105, Woodford Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 đường Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Red Cross of Yugoslavia, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. de la Justice, B.P. 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1, Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.